

# UNIT 14

## Madeleine L'Engle : A Wrinkle in Time

### Vocabulary:

clear something up	يوضح/يزيل الغموض عن/يرتب مكان	wrinkles	تجاعيد
lecture (n.)	محاضرة	specific	محدد
non-fiction	واقعي	prohibit/ban	يمنع/يحظر
Switzerland	سويسرا		
concentrate	يركز	a choice	اختيار
concern (n.)	اهتمام / قلق	be missing	مفقود
defeat (v)	يهزم	characters	شخصيات
evil (adj.)	شرير	moral	الدرس المستفاد
gap	فجوة	a family member	أحد أفراد الأسرة
manage	يتمكن/يدير	upset	يزعج/يضايق
rule (v)	يحكم	possessions	ممتلكات
confusing	مربك/مثير	entertainment	ترفيه
detective	مخبر	camping	الاقامة في معسكر
mystery	سر غامض	oven	فرن
concerning	بخصوص	crime	جريمة
criminal	مجرم	fire bell	جرس انذار الحريق
goods	سلع/بضائع	the underground	مترو الأنفاق
essential	أساسي	experience	الخبرة
impressive	مبهر/رائع	Polish	بولندي
explorer	مستكشف	cave	كهف
tunnel	نفق/يحفر نفق	fence	سور
successful	ناجح	movie = film	فيلم
spacious	واسع	membership	عضوية
summarize	يلخص	summary	ملخص
remembrance	تذكر	forgetfulness	النسيان
necessities	ضروريات	invitation	دعوة
prohibition	منع/حظر	morals	أخلاقيات
disappearance	اختفاء	appearance	ظهور-مظهر

**Words and their antonyms:**

fiction	خيالي	non-fiction	واقعي
safe	آمن	dangerous	خطير
narrow	ضيق	wide	واسع
deep	عميق	shallow	ضحل
top	قمة	bottom	قاع
dry	جاف	wet	مبلل
many	كثير	few	قليل
noisy	صاخب	calm/quiet	هاديء
buy	يشترى	sell	يبيع
wrong	خطأ	right	صواب
real	حقيقي	imaginary	خيالي/غير حقيقي
fictional	خيالي	factual	حقيقي
guilty	مذنب	innocent	بريء

**Irregular Verbs:**

stick/stuck/stuck	يلصق	spoil/spoilt/spoilt	يفسد/يتلف
strike/struck/struck	يضرب	spring/sprang/sprung	يقفز
swear/swore/sworn	يقسم	steal/stole/stolen	يسرق
spoil/spoiled/spoiled	يفسد	sting/stung/stung	يلدغ
swing/swung/swung	يتأرجح	string/strung/strung	يربط أو يثبت بخيط

**Prepositions:**

get a degree in	يحصل علي شهادة في	make a story into a film	يحول قصة لفيلم
get into university	يلتحق بالجامعة	travel in time	يسافر في الزمن
travel in space	يسافر في الفضاء	concentrate on	يُركز علي
send a text to	يبعث برسالة نصية الي	a book by	كتاب من تأليف
a book about	كتاب عن	come round = visit	يزور
work on a project	يعمل في مشروع	become free from	يتحرر من

travel back to	يسافر عائداً الي	go back to	يعود الي
the power to love	قوة الحب	go on holiday	يذهب في أجازة
take control of	يتحكم في/يسيطر علي	have control over	يتحكم في/يسيطر علي
be out of control = be beyond control	خارج نطاق السيطرة	clear up	يوضح/يرتب مكان
make a book into a film	يحول كتاب الي فيلم	travel on the train	يسافر بالقطار
get to	يصل الي	be away from home	غائب عن المنزل
give a lecture on/about	يلقي محاضرة عن	pack for the holiday	يحزم أمتعته للسفر في أجازة
a growing concern about	قلق متزايد بشأن	as far as I'm concerned	في رأيي

### Derivatives:

verb	noun	adjective
lecture يُحاضر	lecture محاضرة	
manage يدير	manager مدير management ادارة	Manageable سهل القيادة / طتيع
save ينقذ	safety أمان	Safe آمن
rule يحكم	rule حكم ruler حاكم	Ruling (party) (الحزب) الحاكم
concentrate يركز	concentration تركيز	Concentrated مركز
concern يهتم	concern اهتمام/قلق	Concerned مهتم/قلق
defeat يهزم	defeat هزيمة defeatist انهزامي	Defeated مهزوم Undefeated غير مهزوم
necessitate يحتم	necessity ضرورة	Necessary ضروري Unnecessary غير ضروري
	difficulty صعوبة	Difficult صعب
	science العلوم	Scientific علمي
	strangeness غرابة	Strange غريب

transport	ينقل	transport	نقل / مواصلات	Transportable	قابل للنقل
discover	يكتشف	discovery	اكتشاف		
		discoverer	مكتشف		
frighten	يخيف	fright	خوف	Frightened	خائف
realize	يدرك / يحقق	realization	إدراك / تحقيق	Realizable	يمكن إدراكه / قابل للتحقيق

### Collocations and Vocab for Translation:

a sports centre	مركز رياضي	sports equipment	أجهزة رياضية
a sports club	نادي رياضي	a sports day	يوم رياضي
sports facilities	منشآت رياضية	admit defeat	يعترف بالهزيمة
a crushing defeat	هزيمة ساحقة	the generation gap	الفجوة بين الأجيال
bridge the gap	يسد الفجوة	international concern	اهتمام عالمي
attend a lecture	يحضر محاضرة	a sports team	فريق رياضي
lose concentration	يفقد التركيز	deep concern	قلق عميق
the great majority	الغالبية العظمى	beyond belief	لا يصدق
fictional characters	شخصيات خيالية	facilitate work	يسهل العمل

### Definitions:

clear up	Explain something that is confusing or mysterious
lecture	A talk to a group of people about a subject
non-fiction	About real facts or events, not imaginary ones
concentrate	Think very carefully about something you are doing
concern	A feeling of worry about something important
defeat	Win a game, battle or election against someone
evil	Very cruel or harmful
gap	A space between two things or two parts of something
manage	Succeed in doing something difficult
rule	Have the power to control a country
Switzerland	A country in the centre of Europe

## The Listening Text

**Mazin :** We have to read a **summary** of a book in English next week. It's called *A Wrinkle in Time*.

**Salem :** Who's it by?

**Mazin :** It's by Madeleine L'Engle.

**Salem :** I don't know Madeleine L'Engle. Where's she from?

**Mazin :** I'm not sure. I can check online. Here, look. Madeleine L'Engle was born in 1918 in New York. Her father was a writer and Madeleine loved writing stories, too: she wrote her first one when she was five. The family moved to **Switzerland**, where Madeleine went to school. When they moved back in the United States, Madeleine graduated in English.

**Salem :** What did she do after university?

**Mazin :** She worked in a theatre in New York. Her first book was published in 1945 and it was about her time at school in Europe.

**Salem :** Did she have any children?

**Mazin :** Yes. She married an actor in 1946 and they had three children. Madeleine then started writing stories for children, but for many years, her books were not very successful. She had to help her husband by working in his shop.

**Salem :** So when did she write *A Wrinkle in Time*?

**Mazin :** She wrote it in 1962.

**Salem :** Do you know what it's about?

**Mazin :** It is about a girl who must travel into space to **clear up** the **mystery** of her father, who has disappeared. Madeleine read her children the story as she wrote it, perhaps worried that other children would not like it. But she needn't have worried because the book was very successful and won an award. It has also been made into a film.

**Salem :** Did she write anything else?

**Mazin :** Yes, she also wrote poems and **non-fiction** books, and she gave **lectures**, too. She died in 2007.

**Salem** : Well, I don't have to read it for school, but I like the sound of *A Wrinkle in Time*. I think I'll read it too!

**Mazin** : Good idea. You must come round to my house when you've finished it. Then we can discuss it.

**Salem** : Thanks, Mazin. I'd like that.

**Read the following passage carefully:**

A Wrinkle in Time

Meg Murry is a schoolgirl who finds life difficult. Her father is a scientist and he had been working on a project that allowed people to travel into space when he suddenly disappeared. He has been missing for more than a year.

One day, a strange woman called Mrs. Whatsit visits Meg, her younger brother, Charles and their friend Calvin. She tells them that they can find their father by travelling through a **gap** in time and space.

The next day, Mrs. Whatsit and her friends Mrs. Who and Mrs. Which **transport** Meg, Charles and Calvin to a planet called Camazotz, where they say that the children will find their father. However, the planet is **ruled** by something like a big, evil brain called IT. When Charles tries to fight IT, the brain wins and soon controls everything that Charles says and does. Meg finds her father, but when she and Calvin try to help Charles, the brain starts to control **them**, too.

At the last moment, their father saves Meg and Calvin by transporting them to another planet called Lxchel, but they have to leave Charles behind. He is still controlled by IT.

On Lxchel, they meet Mrs. Whatsit again. She says that only Meg can save her brother. She says that Meg has something that can **defeat** IT, but she must discover what this is for herself. So Meg travels back to the planet Camazotz alone.

She is frightened, but slowly she realizes that she has a power that IT does not have: the power to love. She **concentrates** on her love and **concern** for her brother and suddenly Charles becomes free from IT's control. Meg and her brother **manage** to travel back to earth, where they land in the vegetable garden of their home. Here they find that all their family, Calvin and Mrs. Whatsit are safe.

**Choose the correct answer:**

- 1-Meg's father has been missing for (two months – 3 years – 4 weeks – more than a year).
- 2-Mrs. Whatsit and Mrs. Who will transport Meg and Charles to (space – earth – a rocket – a shuttle).
- 3-IT is something like a big, evil brain that (hates – loves - rules – destroys) the planet Camazotz.
- 4-The brain wins the fight and soon controls everything (Charles – Meg – Calvin – Mrs. Whatsit) says and does.

5- Mr. Murry saves Meg and Charles and takes them to (a house - another planet - the zoo - Camazotz).

6-Meg discovers that she has .the power to (kill others - move things - love - destroy IT), which IT does not have.

**Answer the following questions:**

7-Where did Meg and Charles land when they travelled back to earth?

8-Why do you think that Meg's father has gone into space?

9-What does the underlined word "them" refer to?

10-Find words in the passage which mean:

- a) ability or power to make someone do what you want
- b) feeling afraid

### Language Notes:

♣ **Feel / Have concern for** يشعر بالقلق على سلامة شخص

- My parents usually feel concern for us when we are away from home.

♣ **express concern about** يعبر عن قلقه بشأن شيء

- Police officials **expressed concern about** robberies, which have increased by 23%.

♣ **concerning** بشأن / بخصوص

- We have several questions **concerning** the report.

**Clear up** يوضح/يزيل الغموض عن

- They are trying to **clear up** the mystery of the boy's sudden disappearance.

Clear up يرتب مكان (بإعادة الأشياء إلى مكانها)

- Who's going to **clear up** after the party?

**Clarify** = يوضح

Could you **clarify** the first point please? I don't understand it completely.

♣ **be ready for + n** مستعد لـ

♣ **be ready to + inf.** مستعد لكي

He was **ready for** the job.

He was **ready to** do the job.

🏠 **alone** بمفرده

🏠 **lonely** لديه شعور بالوحدة لكونه بعيدا عن الآخرين

🏠 **only** الوحيد/فقط

- She decided to climb the mountain **alone**.

- She gets **lonely** now that all the kids have left home.
- She was the **only** person to complain.
- At present these televisions are **only** available in Japan.

🏠 **wander** يتجول

🏠 **wonder** يتساءل / يستغرب / يتعجب

- He **wandered** around the mall for half an hour.
- I **wonder** if I could borrow your car.
- Sometimes I **wonder** about his behaviour.

🏠 **quiet** هاديء

🏠 **quite** تماما / الي حد ما

🏠 **quit** يترك / يغادر / يتوقف عن

- We'll have to be **quiet** so as not to wake the baby.
- The food in the canteen is **quite** good.
- That's **quite** a different matter.
- She's going to **quit** her job.

### Exercises on Vocabulary and language notes

#### Choose the correct answer:

1. The meeting is a final chance to (clean - clear - care - drop) up any misunderstandings.
2. I didn't like the (lecture - mixture - feature - picture) I attended. It was so boring.
3. It was a difficult journey but we (succeeded - enabled - managed - could) to get to the village before it got dark.
4. The room was very noisy and Walid found it hard to concentrate (on - with - of - about) his work.
5. Hitler (rented - ruled - pulled - blended) Germany for only 12 years.
6. We'll (transmit - transport - translate - transplant) the metal bars to the factory in that truck.
7. Is Egypt (wrapped - raided - ruled - blamed) by a king, a queen or a president?
8. My grandmother always feels concern (with - on - for - at) her grandchildren when we are away from home.
9. Out of (hatred - concern - jealousy - envy) for her health, we suggested she take a week off work.
10. The sheep escaped through a (nap - sap - gap - trap) in the fence.
11. Most goods are (transported - stored - destroyed - submitted) by trucks around my country.
12. Liverpool was the last team to (treat - lead - bleed - defeat) my favourite sports team.
13. These problems are the result of years of bad (entertainment - management - amusement - arrangement) of the company.
14. They always (take - clear - bring - get up) up their bedrooms before they go out.
15. The woman hoped the anti-aging cream would remove the (wrinkles - ankles - twinkles - pickles) on her face.
16. My dad gave me a (lecture - picture - mixture - feature) on the evils مساويء of smoking last night.
17. Non-(fashion - fiction - fission - mission) books are on the second shelf.



18. (Somalia – Syria – Swaziland – Switzerland) is a country in the centre of Europe.
19. To (bring – take – do – clear) up something is to explain something that is confusing or mysterious.
20. He asked several questions (concerning – commenting – communicating – relating) the future of the company.
21. A/An (conference – meeting – lecture – interview) is a talk to a group of people about a subject.
22. If a book is (non-fiction / fiction / fictional / historical), it is about real facts or event, not imaginary ones.
23. A (traditional – intentional – fictional – conditional) film is about things that did not actually happen.
24. She (managed – packaged – ranged – hanged) a clothes shop two years ago.
25. If something is (Stress – Access – Swiss – Chess), it comes from Switzerland.
26. A/An (discoverer – lecturer – sufferer – admirer) is someone who teaches at a college or university.
27. The government wants more people to use public (sport – airport – transport – bars) instead of private cars.
28. A Wrinkle in Time is (for – by – on – of) Madeleine L'Engle.
29. Her first book was (for – with – about – into) her time at school in Europe.
30. She had to help her husband (by – with – of – on) working in his shop.
31. The book has also been made (to – with – for – into) a film.
32. She's beginning to get (leaks – wrinkles – breaks – weaknesses) around her eyes.
33. They never (cleared – cleaned – cloned – called) up the mystery of the missing money.
34. It's a news reporter's job to separate fact from (friction – fiction – section – connection).
35. Mickey Mouse is a/an (fictional – intentional – additional – international) character.
36. Chess requires a very high level of (corporation – coronation – concentration – combination).
37. There is great public concern (about – on – to – into) some of the chemicals used in food preservation.
38. After a year without (beat – defeat – straight – concrete), the team now is the best in the country.
39. The film was about a/an (evil – devil – civil – triple) genius who wanted to control the world.
40. When the new (polar – ruler – solar – caller) came to power, he made peace with all his former enemies.
41. A special bus (printed – stated – walked – transported) the tourists from the airport to a hotel.
42. The (moral – sailor – ruler – stranger) of the film was that crime does not pay.
43. This country is a/an (individual – member – organ – chaser) of the United Nations Organization.
44. People should be careful about their (decisions – missions – possessions – commissions) and not leave them lying around.
45. As a parent you try to create a stable home environment for your children to (throw – grow – blow – know) up in.
46. Careful preparation for the exam is (artificial – commercial – facial – essential).

47. He has not much (experiment - experience - coincidence - conscience) in programming.
48. That was a/an (impressive - addictive - detective - deceptive) performance from such a young tennis player.
49. You need warm clothes to (prevent - detect - protect - infect) you against the cold.
50. It takes nearly two hours to reach the bottom of this (cave - conserve - reserve - deserve).
51. I read a book (by - of - at - in) Dale Carnegie entitled "How to Stop Worrying and Start Living".
52. "Dinner Party", a novel by Bill Davies, was made (to - about - into - for) a film.
53. People with Down's syndrome can be greatly helped (with - by - at - on) having extra time spent with them.
54. She worked (of - about - to - in) a shop selling clothes.
55. She hasn't been seen for four days and there is (concern - conceit - concept - concrete) for her safety.
56. Researchers at Cairo University are working (with - on - about - over) a project to develop a new treatment for diabetes.
57. His parents won't (allow - let - make - have) him to stay out late.
58. The soldiers (scanned - scattered - escaped - stepped) from the enemy's prison.
59. Each new leader would blame his predecessor for all the (devils - rivals - evils - drills) of the past.
60. It's her (moral - coral - corporal - mineral) obligation to tell the police what she knows.

# Grammar

## Modal Verbs of necessity, prohibition and lack of necessity

### ◆ Must = it is necessary to ..

◆ تستخدم Must للتعبير عن إحساس قوي بضرورة عمل شيء من وجهة نظر المتكلم أو للتعبير عن أن شيء مهم بالنسبة لنا وفي هذه الحالة تستخدم فقط مع الضمائر I / WE ومع You في حالة السؤال:

- I **must** visit my grandparents more often. (It's important for me that I do.)
- **Must** you wear that yellow tie? (Is it important for you that you do it? This also suggests that it bothers يضايق me.)

◆ تستخدم Must للتعبير عن نصيحة قوية وفي الأوامر كما تستخدم في القوانين والقواعد وعندما نذكر أنفسنا بضرورة عمل شيء:

- You **mustn't** be late or dad will be angry. (Strong advice)
- You **must** clean your room before you go out with your friends. (an order)
- Drivers and passengers of motorcycles **must** wear helmets. (a law)
- ◆ تستخدم Must في حالة توجيه دعوة أو التعبير عن مشاعر صادقة:

- You **must** come and see us at the weekend.
- You **must** try a piece of my cake.

◆ تستخدم Must في الاستنتاج أو التعبير عن نتيجة منطقية:

- Dad **must have left** already. I don't see his car.

◆ تستخدم Must في السؤال لتوجيه النقد لشخص أو التعبير عن الضيق من سلوك معين:

- **Must you** spoil everything?
- **Why must you** always be so suspicious?

◆ لاحظ استخدام Must للتعبير عن الضرورة في المضارع والمستقبل فقط :

- I **must** go now.
- I **must** see my doctor tomorrow.

◆ تستخدم have to / have got to / Need to للتعبير عن إلزام مفروض علينا وليس أمامنا اختيار بسبب القواعد والقوانين ويمكن أيضا استخدام ما يلي:

- ▶ am/is/are + required to + inf.
- ▶ am/is/are + obliged to + inf.

◆ **Have to / Have got to / Need to = It is necessary to..**

- If she wants to start her course this year, she **has to** apply before the end of March.
- Do you **have to** wear that yellow tie to work? (Is it part of your uniform?)
- We **have to** wear helmets if we are going to take the motorcycle. (The law says so.)
- We **are obliged to** wear helmets if we are going to take the motorcycle. (The law says so.)
- He **needs to** be busy all the time or his boss will be angry.
- We **need to** revise for next week's exam.
- Schools **are required** by law **to** make clear the criteria by which new pupils will be admitted.
- Drivers **are obliged to** allow emergency vehicles a clear and uninterrupted passage through traffic.

◆ لاحظ استخدام Must كإسم بمعنى necessity

- This book is **a must** for serious students of English.
- If you live in the country, a car is **a must**.

◆ يمكن استخدام have to في النصيحة و الأوامر:

- You **have to** apologize to Mona. You don't want to lose her as a friend. (advice)
- You can't go out. You **have to** clean your room first. (an order)

◆ في حالة التعبير عن الضرورة في المستقبل نستخدم :must / have to / will have to

- I **have to get** up early tomorrow.
- I'll **have to** send the fax tomorrow.

◆ للتعبير عن الضرورة في الماضي نستخدم :had to

◆ **Had to = It was necessary to ..**

- We **had to** take a taxi as it was raining heavily.

◆ يمكن استخدام have to في الأزمنة المختلفة (ما عدا الأزمنة المستمرة):

- I **had to** work six days a week. = **It was necessary** for me **to** work six days a week.
- My flight is at six in the morning. I'll **have to** get up early.

- **Have** you ever **had to** go to hospital?

♦ في حالة التعبير عن عدم الضرورة في المضارع يمكن استخدام ما يلي:

♦ **Don't have to / don't need to / needn't = It isn't necessary to...**

- When you are on holiday, you **don't need to** go to bed early.
- She **doesn't have to** work on Saturday.

♦ للتعبير عن عدم الضرورة في المستقبل نستخدم :

♦ **Won't have to = won't need to = It won't be necessary to ...**

- I **won't have to** clean the room tomorrow. Mother will do it.

♦ للتعبير عن عدم الضرورة في الماضي نستخدم:

♦ **Didn't have to = didn't need to = It wasn't necessary to:**

- I **didn't have to** do the shopping yesterday. My brother did it.

♦ استخدام **didn't have to + inf.** يدل على حدث لم يتم في الماضي لكونه غير ضروري:

- I **didn't have to** go to school yesterday. It was a holiday.

♦ استخدام **needn't have + PP.** يدل على حدث تم في الماضي على الرغم من كونه غير ضروري:

- You **needn't have brought** your umbrella. It's not going to rain.

♦ لاحظ الفرق بين استخدام **need to** كفعل ناقص واستخدام **need** كفعل عادي بمعنى يحتاج أو يتطلب:

- This job **needs** computer skills.
- I **need to** finish the job early. = I **must** finish it early.

♦ تستخدم **Must** في السؤال بدون فعل مساعد وتأتي في بداية السؤال:

- **Must** he send the e-mail now?

♦ في حالة استخدام **have to / need to** في السؤال نستخدم معهما فعل مساعد **do/does/did**:

- **Do** you **have to** do the job now?
- **Does** she **need to** go now?
- **Did** she **have to** borrow that money?

♦ تستخدم **have got to** في السؤال بدون فعل مساعد:

- **Have** you **got to** be at the office every day?
- **Has** that man **got to** carry all the boxes by himself?

◆ تستخدم Must not / Mustn't للتعبير عن أن شيء ممنوع أو غير مسموح به أو تترتب عليه نتيجة سيئة إذا قمنا به:

◆ **Mustn't = (be) not allowed = (be) not permitted to = (be) banned from = (be) prohibited from = (be) forbidden to**

- You **mustn't** smoke in hospitals.  
= You **aren't allowed to** smoke in hospitals.  
= You **aren't permitted to** smoke in hospitals.  
= you **are forbidden to** smoke in hospitals.  
= You **are banned from** smoking in hospitals.  
= You **are prohibited from** smoking in hospitals.

◆ ويمكن أن تبدأ الجمل بالشيء الغير مسموح به:

- Smoking **is not allowed** in hospitals.
- Parking **is forbidden** here.

### Be to + inf.

◆ يستخدم هذا التركيب للتعبير عن خطط وترتيبات (وخاصة الرسمية) كما يستخدم في الأوامر:

- The President **is to visit** Italy next month..
- Mona and Ali **are to get** married in June.
- You **are to do** your homework before you watch TV.
- I had instructions that I **was to leave** the door unlocked when I came home.

◆ تستخدم can للتعبير عن القدرة على عمل شيء في المضارع:

◆ **Can = be able to + inf. = be capable of + V. + ing = have the ability to + inf.**

- I **can** do this job very well.  
= I **have the ability to** do this job very well.  
= I **am capable of** doing this job very well.  
= I **am able to** do this job very well.

◆ تستخدم can / can't للتعبير عن أن شيء مسموح به أو غير مسموح به في المضارع:

- In some countries, you **can** drive at the age of 17. (It is permitted by the law مسموح به قانونا)
- In some cities, people **can't** use their cars every day. (It is against the law. ضد القانون)
- You **can't** park here. = You **mustn't** park here.

◆ تستخدم can / could للتعبير عن الاحتمال Possibility في المضارع:

- Surgeons can replace the heart. (This is possible.)
- We could ban cars from cities. (This would be possible if we wanted it.)
- He can't be Egyptian – he doesn't speak Arabic. (This is not possible)

◆ تستخدم could / couldn't للتعبير عن قدرة عامة على عمل شيء في الماضي (مثل السباحة وركوب الدراجات ، مثلا):

- I could swim at the age of six.
- I couldn't ride a bicycle until the age of nine.

◆ ولكن عند الحديث عن قدرة محددة على عمل شيء في الماضي وكان غالبا من الصعب القيام به نستخدم:

Was / were able to Managed to	}	+ inf.	=	Succeeded in + V. + ing

- I took my car to the garage this morning, where one of the mechanics managed to repair it.
- I'd been trying to send that e-mail all day. Finally, I succeeded in sending it at 6 p.m.
- It was raining and there were no taxis. At last, we were able to arrive home.

◆ تستخدم could / couldn't للتعبير عن أن شيء كان مسموح به أو غير مسموح به في الماضي:

- In the past, people could drive a car without passing a driving test.
- In the past women couldn't vote in elections. التصويت في الانتخابات

◆ تستخدم could / can في حالة الطلب والاقتراح:

- What shall we do tonight? – We can / could go to the cinema.
- Can / Could you open that door, please?

◆ تستخدم can / could للتعبير عن أن شيء سيكون مسموح به في المستقبل:

- You can / could borrow my car tomorrow.
- Can / Could I use your office tomorrow?

◆ يُفضل استخدام could مع الأفعال التي تدل على الشعور والتفكير:

- He could remember nothing after the accident.
- When he was far from home, he could only think of his son.

◆ وتستخدم could عادة مع الكلمات hardly – almost في الماضي وتستخدم can في المضارع

- He could hardly breathe because of the smoke.
- He almost couldn't see in the dark.

♦ لاحظ استخدام **could** بعد **wonder if ..** ♦

- I wonder if you **could** help me with this bag.

♦ يمكن أيضا أن تستخدم **may** للتعبير عن أن شيء سيكون مسموح به في المضارع أو المستقبل وهي صيغة رسمية أكثر تهذيباً:

- **May** I use your phone, please?
- You **may** borrow my camera tomorrow, if you like.

Exercises on Grammar:

Choose the correct answer:

1. You (can't - had to - must - shouldn't) try some of this chocolate cake. It's delicious.
2. You (mustn't - don't have to - need to - needn't have) take photographs here. It's not allowed.
3. With our new range of hair products, you (mustn't - don't have to - need to - needn't have) spend hours caring for your hair.
4. The electricity (mustn't - don't have to - must - didn't have to) always be switched off before repairs are attempted.
5. What time (have - must - need - had) we got to be at the airport tomorrow?
6. I really (mustn't - don't have to - must - needn't have) get some more sleep. I'm always exhausted.
7. We are really (needed - obliged - have to - necessary) to contribute 25% of the costs of the repairs.
8. (Must - Can - Have - Mustn't) you keep playing that terrible music?
9. Motorists are (inquired - required - wondered - have to) by law to wear seat belts.
10. You (can - mustn't - won't - shall) touch that kettle. It's too hot.
11. You (don't have to - should - could - need to) pay to visit most museums in Britain. It's free of charge.
12. You (needn't - don't have - must - had to) put the heating on yet; it's not cold enough.
13. You (didn't have to - needn't have - should have - mustn't) finished the washing-up. I could have done it myself.
14. There are a lot of tomatoes in the fridge. You (must - have to - needn't - had to) buy any.
15. We have a lot of work tomorrow. You (mustn't - can - may - don't have to) be late.
16. John is a millionaire. He (may have to - doesn't have - needn't - has to) to go to work.
17. You mustn't tell anyone what I have just told you. It's a secret.
18. Why (must - can't - can - could) you mispronounce my name every time you say it?
19. I (mustn't - don't have - needn't - should) do my washing. My mother does it for me.
20. Last year, teachers (should - had to - will have to - can) make a report on each child every week.
21. I (needn't - don't have to - ought not to - must) buy some new clothes. Mine look so old.



22. He'll have to wait for five weeks for his eye operation. Then he'll (have to – must – be able – could) have both eyes operated on.
23. I (needn't – don't have to – have got to – require to) buy some new clothes. I'm starting a new job as a teacher and we have to wear formal clothes.
24. You (must – need to – don't have to – could) worry about it. I'll take care of it.
25. You (may – must – don't need to – needn't) come and see us soon. We'll be so happy if you do.
26. You (needn't – mustn't – will have to – shouldn't) buy a ticket before you travel on the train.
27. Mona (didn't have to – had to – doesn't have to – needn't) take her sunglasses because it was cloudy.
28. Yunis (is having to – had to – needn't – won't have to) do the maths exercise again because he got it all wrong.
29. We've moved to a new house so you (must – don't have to – shouldn't – needn't have) come round and see it.
30. You (needn't have – should have – have to – had to) cleaned the windows. They were already clean.
31. We (needn't – don't have to – have to – mustn't) pass our exams to get into university.
32. They (have to – should – had to – may) leave the school yesterday after they heard the fire alarm.
33. I (need – must – don't have to – don't need to) stop eating sweets. They are bad for me.
34. You (mustn't – should – need to – won't have to) put the newspaper on the oven. It might burn.
35. Tarek (has to – needed to – doesn't have to – mustn't) take the bus to the park. My father can take him in our car.
36. The students (needn't have – should have – didn't have to – must) written all those notes. All the information is typed for them.
37. Karim was already in the sports centre when I arrived, so I (didn't have to – needn't have – mustn't – need to) send him a text telling him to meet us there.
38. I (must – needs to – am having to – am needing to) do the homework before my next English lesson.
39. I found a course at my local college where I (could – ought – could have – mustn't) train as a teacher.
40. If I want to start this year, I (have to – may – might – shall) apply by the end of next week. I have no choice.
41. I (ought – should have – am able – can) study at home when I want to.
42. I (can't – may not – might not – should) spend all my life studying. It's impossible for me.
43. You (are able – can – had to – ought) buy almost anything online these days.
44. At my sports club, everyone (has to – should – may – might) wear flat shoes. It's an important rule.
45. You (shall – could – need to – manage) get more practice if you want to pass your driving test.
46. I really (can – must – may – might) go and get some bread before the shop closes. I don't have any bread left at home
47. I forgot to take my medicine this morning. What (should – mustn't – can't – may not) I do?
48. -You (may – might – can – must) take it as soon as you get home. This is very important.

49. What's the rule about visiting people in hospital? -You (have to – may – might - shall) go between 2 o'clock and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.
50. He (can take - could take – could have taken – must take) a taxi, but he preferred to walk home yesterday.
51. I wonder if you (could – will – should – may) do the shopping for me.
52. It was snowing heavily. The roads were slippery. At last we (succeeded – managed – abler – enables) to reach home.
53. I hate (should – might - having to- must) get up early in the morning.
54. The children were so excited that they (could – can – have to - might) hardly speak.
55. You (are to – able to – were to - ought) wait here in this room until I return.
56. You (can – must - mustn't – shan't) pick flowers in the park.
57. You (may not - mustn't – can – ought) bite your nails. It's a bad habit.
58. You (mustn't - don't have to – may not – had better) go to the ceremony if you don't feel like it.  
It'll be very boring anyway.
59. He (didn't need to take – needn't have taken – had to take – must have taken) the bus because his brother picked him up at the station.
60. We couldn't find a hotel so we (have to – need to – didn't have to - had to) sleep in the car. It was so uncomfortable!

### Communication Skills: Expressing necessity and lack of necessity

Necessity	Lack of Necessity
It's (probably) a good idea to...	You don't need...
You need...	You don't have to
You (really) must...	I don't think it's necessary to...
It's (really) important to / that we...	
It's essential to/that you...	
You have to...	

**Test on unit 14**

**A- Vocabulary and Structure**

**Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d**

- 1- You (don't have to - had to - have to - shouldn't) show your passport when you leave the country.
- 1- I (must - don't need to - should have - needn't have) study hard before my exam.
- 2- You (may not - might not - mustn't - can) park here. It's not allowed.
- 3- You (needn't - can't - don't need to - should) drive in this country unless you're over 18.
- 4- We (have to - needn't - shouldn't - mustn't) be at the airport at least two hours before the flight.
- 5- I (can - can't - needn't - must) stop smoking. It's costing me too much money.
- 6- You (don't have to - shouldn't - mustn't - don't need) come to the meeting, but it would help all of us if you are there.
- 7- Did they tell you that you (must - can't - won't - should) come into this area? It's restricted to staff only.
- 8- Life would be so much better if none of us (have to - had to - must - can't) work.
- 9- There's no hurry. You (don't have to - should - must - had to) finish that report until next Friday.
- 10- Watch out for that car, Tom! You (don't have to - don't need to - have got to - shouldn't) look both ways before you step into the street.
- 11- In some countries, you (don't have to - can't - should have - needn't have) buy cigarettes until you are 19 years old. That is the law.
- 12- You (mustn't - must - needn't - don't have to) forget to lock the door when you go out.
- 13- Oh, dear! My hair looks terrible. I (need - must - needn't - shouldn't) have it cut.
- 14- You (needn't buy - can buy - should have bought - must buy) any more food. We've got enough for everyone.
- 15- There is an interesting (architecture - pressure - lecture - structure) at the university about global warming and I'm not going to miss it.
- 16- The people speak French, German and Italian in (Lebanon - Libya - Switzerland - Egypt).
- 17- At the end of the film, I think that the detective will (pick up - clear up - take up - grow up) the mystery of who was responsible for the crime.
- 18- My brother loves reading novels, but I've always preferred reading (non-fiction / non-organic - non-nuclear - non-renewable) books.
- 19- She cleared (up - of - in - over) the kitchen and took the rubbish out through the back door.
- 20- The King has been the (ruler - tailor - sailor - raider) of that country for many years.
- 21- The underground and buses are two forms of city (export - import - transport - airport).

- 22-If I study for too long without a break, I begin to lose (contamination – concentration – association – vaccination).
- 23-That team never lose! They are (undefeated – mistreated – maltreated – penetrated) for more than a year.
- 24- He always thinks that he's going to fail. He is a (psychiatrist – receptionist – defeatist – terrorist).
- 25-Be thankful for what you have; you'll end up having more. If you (concentrate – cooperate – collaborate – incinerate) on what you don't have, you will never have enough.
- 26-He was concerned (of – about – in – into) his physics exam.
- 27-There was a wide (gap – map – trap – clap) between the views of the two politicians.
- 28- I (didn't have to – had to – might – needn't) go to work yesterday. It was a national holiday
- 29- I (needn't buy – don't have to buy – needn't have bought – would buy) this furniture yesterday. It was really unnecessary and it cost me a lot of money.
- 30- We (didn't have to get – needn't have got – had to get – should get) up early because it was a holiday, so we slept till late.

### **B-Reading Comprehension**

**Read the following passage and answer the questions:**

Despite the technological and scientific discoveries and advancements by man, one thing we human beings will never grasp or foretell with certainty is another person's or own lifespan. What we do know without doubt though, is that our life on earth has to come to an end at one point. Armed with this knowledge, every person should ensure that they are not only spiritually prepared for their destiny after death, but should also make preparations for those they leave behind.

One of the best ways of ensuring that your money or property will be well protected and will benefit the surviving members of your family or other persons to whom you intend to give your possessions is to prepare a will.

However, this is a topic that causes worry in our society as any talk of a will is considered to be in anticipation of death in the near future. However, this is far from the truth since writing a will cannot cut off your life.

The cost of not preparing a will can be quite high. We are familiar with family disputes that concern the distribution of family property after someone has died, that have remained in courts **for eons**. Many times the tensions and the lack of harmony between families because of such disputes are a serious problem.

Preparing a will is not difficult. The testator (the person preparing the will) who should be of sound mind just needs to set out how they would like their property distributed once they die. He should

also appoint an executor who would be responsible for carrying out the will. If testators have children who are under eighteen years, they may also state where they intend to be buried.

**Choose the correct answer:**

**1-The testator is the person who -----.**

- a) tests something
- b) witnesses an accident
- b) writes a letter
- d) writes a will

**2-The best title to this passage is:**

- a) distribution of family property
- b) scientific discoveries
- c) the importance of writing a will
- d) unguaranteed outcomes

**3-The underlined words 'for eons' probably mean:**

- a) for nothing
- b) for a long time
- c) temporarily
- d) slowly

**4-We understand from the passage that if the testator is not of sound mind, the will he has written becomes -----.**

- a) invalid
- b) effective
- c) valuable
- d) legal

**5- According to the passage, one thing that people cannot predict with certainty is-----.**

- a) weather conditions
- b) examination results
- c) how long they or others will live
- d) what jobs they will do

**6-The underlined word 'they' refers to -----.**

- a) children
- b) testators
- c) executors
- d) wills

**Answer the following questions:**

7-Why do people usually write wills?

8-What is **ONE** disadvantage of not writing and leaving a valid will?

9-Find words in the passage which mean:

- a) expecting something to happen and preparing yourself for it
- b) an argument or disagreement

10-What do you think the writer means by 'writing a will cannot cut off your life'?

### C- Writing

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue between Peter, an English tourist, and his Egyptian friend, Hany.

- Peter** : Where do you think I should spend this last week of my visit to Egypt?  
**Hany** : Well, I suggest two places: Alex. or the Red Sea, but -----(1)---  
**Peter** : -----(2)-----?  
**Hany** : It's the best place where -----(3)-----.  
**Peter** : Good idea. I would enjoy seeing the coral reefs, but there's a problem. I'm not a good driver.  
**Hany** : -----(4)-----?  
**Peter** : Fantastic. It will be a nice voyage.  
**Hany** : I'm sure it will. -----(5)-----?  
**Peter** : Next Friday at 9 a.m.  
**Hany** : What -----(6)-----?  
**Peter** : Egyptian food.

Write a paragraph of about 100 words about:

"A place that you enjoyed visiting"

### D- Translation

**9- A) Translate into Arabic:**

- 1- A recent study found that students who read science fiction are much more likely than other students to believe that contacting extraterrestrial civilizations is possible.
- 2- The chances of finding life on Mars today may be slim, but many scientists believe that some kind of living organisms lived on that planet at some point during its history.

**B) Translate into English:**

- 1- لا يمكن لأحد أن ينكر أن عمليات زراعة الأعضاء قد تطورت بشكل هائل في السنوات الأخيرة.
- 2- لا بد أن نزيد صادراتنا حتي يمكننا زيادة دخلنا من العملة الصعبة.

**Life ends when you stop dreaming,  
 Hope ends when you stop believing,  
 Love ends when you stop caring,  
 Friendship ends when you stop sharing.**